World Alliance News Letter

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PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION

COMPETITIVE COEXISTENCE

Has the world attained, in Sir Winston Churchill's phrase, a "balance of terror"? That is, has an atomic stalemate between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. already been reached or is it being rapidly approached? A balance of terror suggests that if the U.S. lead in nuclear weapons is now only quantitative and no longer qualitative, there could be no "victory" in thermonuclear warfare. The colossal devastation on both sides would be intolerable.

Since the summer of 1953, when the Soviet Union gave evidence of possessing the H-bomb, many of the world's leaders and people have rightly been preoccupied with finding an alternative to atomic war. "Coexistence," a word long in disrepute, has come to express for the West that alternative. For coexistence, with no appeasement of or capitulation to communism, is clearly the sole alternative to thermonuclear war. Today's either-or is: coexistence or coextermination.

But coexistence should never mean "a static life like that of two cabbages in a field, existing if they are not planted too close together." Soviet propaganda must not be allowed to lull the West into a false sense of security. In this country we have come to speak of *"competitive* coexistence," referring to the two systems of life—one individual-centered and one state-centered — that aim to dominate each other by means short of war. Evidence is accumulating that both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. now seek methods to lessen international tensions and thus develop what President Eisenhower has called a *"modus vivendi* or a way of getting along together."

A dynamic U.S. foreign policy, based on competitive coexistence, must never even suggest a lessening in Western vigilance or strength. To succumb to Moscow's propaganda would obviously be foolhardy and even fatuous. Defensive military strength must be ready to meet any possible aggression. In addition, U.S. and allied economies must be robustly healthy.

Upon this base should be built a positive and long-range policy. John Foster Dulles suggested a sound approach during a period of competitive coexistence when he stated that we need to demonstrate "the good fruits of freedom which undermine the rule of despots by contrast." Such demonstration might be made by our country in three specific ways:

1. Give increased support to programs of technical assistance, designed to get scientific and technological know-how across national frontiers in usable form. These programs are designed to raise permanently the standard of living in underdeveloped areas. They are developing citizens of a genuinely free world, for they give dignity and a sense of worth to people who have been living on sub-human levels. Although our record is reasonably good with respect to these programs, we nonetheless drag our feet at times, as indeed we are doing at this moment by refusing to appropriate adequate funds for the UN program of technical assistance.

2. A massive capital development program should be immediately initiated, under both governmental and non-governmental auspices, for building power plants, irrigation dams, railroads, airports, and other requisites for improved living conditions. One medium that deserves backing at once by our government is SUNFED, the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development.

3. The United States can demonstrate "the good fruits of freedom" by helping dependent peoples to achieve their legitimate aspirations for self-government, when they are capable of it. We serve ill the cause of an authentically free world by refusing to direct our influence in favor of people in revolution against overlords, both political and economic. To channel constructively the revolutionary ferment among nearly half the world's people demands from us, a nation born out of revolution, our sympathetic understanding and our strong backing.

There is one final way in which the United States might work to develop a far-reaching, constructive foreign policy of competitive coexistence. If we have attained a virtual atomic stalemate, we should be concentrating our best brains and imagination on finding ways to avert a thermonuclear Armageddon. Why should not the President appoint a Commission on Competitive Coexistence, along the lines of the President's Commission on Civil Rights which contributed so significantly to our country's welfare? Let the President bring together top level citizens to study intensively how America can help avert total war, how we can make a policy of competitive coexistence contribute, on a long range continuing basis, to the growth of a more just and freer world.

Many responsible world leaders agree that the alternative to coexistence is co-extinction. In this situation we need not be helpless. There are ways in which we can throw our influence and resources, potentially vast, toward a balance of the future in which civilization as we know it can survive.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Church Peace Union Elects New Trustee

The Church Peace Union is pleased to announce that Dr. Henry Pitney Van Dusen, President of Union Theological Seminary, was elected a trustee at a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Dr. Van Dusen is a member of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., and is Chairman of the Study Commission of the World Council of Churches. Author of many books and articles, his most recent work is "God in Education."

International TV Program Exchange

A plan whereby countries all over the world could see TV documentaries on other parts of the world has been announced by Henry Cassirer, head of the TV unit of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Such topics as health services, the life of a farmer and street music might be subjects for a five-minute sequence. Sequences from many countries could then be combined into a world-wide documentary and made available to all participating TV stations. At present, 30 countries have TV facilities and 30 more are installing them.

If the plan is approved by a sufficient number of countries, Mr. Cassirer will call periodic conferences of production representatives from the countries participating to select the documentary subjects and to work out the technical details involved. Already, the British, French and Dutch broadcasting systems have voiced their enthusiastic support and representatives from Italy and the U.S.S.R. have expressed interest.

The TV unit also hopes to establish a clearing house for information on the international exchange of TV programs. A series of international seminars for production experts, to be held in Latin America and Europe this year, is a third project.

Communism in America

The Fund for the Republic has allocated $250,000 to a two-year factual study of the influence of communism, past and present, on all aspects of American life. The fields of government, education, religion, labor, the social structure, opinion-making groups, the mass media, the arts, literature and science will be compassed. A history of the Communist Party is also planned, and a public opinion survey will be taken on the attitudes of Americans toward communism, conformity, and civil liberties. The findings in each field will be published as separate volumes, with one or more summary volumes.

The study will be conducted by a group of scholars under the direction of Clinton Rossiter, professor of government at Cornell University. Among the other authorities will be Earl Latham, chairman of the political science department at Amherst, and Daniel Aaron, professor of English and director of the American Studies program at Smith College.

The Fund for the Republic is an independent corporation established to promote the principles set forth in the United States Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Robert M. Hutchins, former Chancellor of the University of Chicago, is its president.

CHARTER REVIEW PAPERS AVAILABLE

Copies are available of the eight papers read at the Conference on United Nations Charter Review, held by the Joint Education Committee of the Church Peace Union and World Alliance. Subjects covered are: "History" by Mabel Head, "Timing" by Russell Henry Stafford, "Collective Security" by A. William Loos, "Membership" by Walter D. Head, "Domestic Jurisdiction" by Edward C. Boynton, "Sovereignty" by Edgar J. Fisher, "Specific Proposals" by Leslie T. Pennington, and "U.S. Proposals" by Lloyd D. Luckmann. Papers may be ordered individually or in sets. For further information, see the March issue of the *News Letter*.

At the United Nations

- The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has loaned some $2 billion to date to various areas of the world for electric power expansion, reconstruction, transportation, industry, agriculture and forestry, communications and general development.
- 31 million children and pregnant or nursing mothers in 88 countries were helped in 1954 by the UN Children's Fund. Local milk processing plants, rural health centers and sewage disposal improvements were among the projects sponsored.
- The Korean Reconstruction Agency launched five 13 ton fishing boats built under a loan fund. These boats are the first of a fleet being constructed for in-shore fishing along the Korean coast, to help rehabilitate Korea's fishing industry, second only to rice production as a source of food.
- Natural steam from hot springs in Mexico can produce power for industrial and domestic use, according to the report of Gunnar Bodvarsson of UN Technical Assistance. The Mexican government will initiate exploratory drilling on the suggestion of Mr. Bodvarsson, who spent seven weeks in Mexico recently.

UN CHARTER REVIEW: A QUESTION OF TIMING

RUSSELL HENRY STAFFORD

A proposal to call a general conference of United Nations members for Charter review will be on the agenda of the 1955 meeting of the General Assembly. The present policy of the U.S. Government favors a conference at an early date. However, public sentiment could change the U.S. position.

That despite unforeseen complications, and indeed by its magisterial handling of them, the United Nations has brilliantly justified its existence may be taken in the present discussion as axiomatic. It would seem equally clear, however, that sooner or later the Charter must be rectified in the light of experience. The issue is one of timing.

From a study of our American Constitution, we can learn at least two lessons. First, no man or group is likely to be wise enough to prescribe just how future affairs must be directed. Secondly, if the constitutional provisions are broad enough to give elbow room within a strong sustaining framework, all sorts of improvements can be worked out within them. There have been a number of formal amendments to the American Constitution, but the most significant changes of procedure, the two party balance and the reduction of the electoral college to a cipher, are not even hinted at in the document itself.

We shall doubtless be in agreement that the Charter of the UN is by no means as broad and sound as the Constitution. Yet the vastly enhanced weight of the General Assembly since 1950 is one instance of salutary development. Another is the mounting prestige and influence of the Secretary General. Still, at a half a dozen points or more the Charter must sooner or later be amended if the UN is to discharge its function fully.

Other things being equal, when a thing has to be done and can be done, it is better to get it out of the way. But in current world circumstances can it? And are other things equal?

UN Membership Issue Would Be Reopened

Some changes might be voted after thorough discussion, but could not be enacted without ratification by all member nations. In every senate the basic issue of UN membership would be reopened, and former positions could be reversed. Moreover, there are other changes desirable from our point of view which could hardly be brought forward without splitting the UN asunder. Too much would be hazarded for that risk to be incurred if it can possibly be avoided.

For in the United Nations we have at least a forum in which representatives of most of the world's nations confront one another as human beings. On all major matters they have mandates from their governments. And they are divided manifestly into two main power blocs, the U.S.S.R. and its satellites on the one hand, the U.S. and its allies on the other, with a third power bloc in between, under India's leadership, and equally suspicious of both sides. If there were no place apart from all capitals where men bespeaking conflicting interests and convictions met regularly, then there would be no hope of eventual reconciliation. These human contacts occur at the UN now. And as the personnel of the delegations changes from time to time, new men coming and old returning to their capitals, a sort of surly goodwill spreads.

By the mass American standards of efficiency, what is the use of depending upon these slow accumulations of goodwill? At that, a surprisingly long list of important items has already been well handled by the UN, even under present rules. And many other items have been discussed in sessions, in the corridors, and at social gatherings. It is beyond belief that a third world war would not have arisen if the UN had not been there in surrogate for battlefields.

The Need for World Law

Battlefields? In full-scale conflicts from now on, the planet will be the battlefield, and before either side can win, all will be dead on every side. It is not theoretical communist atheism that has brought us here, any more than the theoretical Christianity of the West; it is the practical atheism of a thing-mad generation struggling for the spoils of wealth or power or both. Yet all want to live; we and they have this much in common.

Not only would all alike choose to live; also that life follows identical lines of physiology and psychology in every people, with the same range of variations in any people as among them all. This substratum of the same nature is the foundation which Christians and some others call the brotherhood of man.

What we have to build upon it is world law. True law is determined not by majority vote but by the sense of the meeting. World law does not start with statutes; it starts with the spreading awareness that world order is essential for every man's well being and security. The UN is the only university we have to crown all lesser schools of world conscience.

Some day the Charter will be rectified. Precipitancy at controversial points might split the whole body, and ruin overtake us all in the resulting madness. Even to reopen a question so lately settled might cause a like catastrophe. We shall do better to remember that haste makes waste; to give use and wont within the framework's elbow room a longer period for ingenious exercise; to keep the forum open; and hold off a test until its

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—DR. STAFFORD, *a trustee of the Church Peace Union, is president of The Hartford Seminary Foundation. The above article is a resume of a paper read at the Church Peace Union Conference on Charter Review.*

UN CHARTER REVIEW AND U.S. SOVEREIGNTY

EDGAR J. FISHER

There are ample reasons to justify the calling of a Charter Review Conference. Perhaps the most glaring one is that the Security Council simply does not, and cannot with its organization under present world conditions, carry out its chief responsibility, namely, to secure the peace of the world. By informal amendment the General Assembly has been taking over Security Council functions. The goal of the United Nations was presumed to be universality, but the UN is less universal now than it was in 1945.

With the increase in the influence of the General Assembly and certain Specialized Agencies, the question of a fair system of weighted voting is naturally under consideration. Comparatively little attention was paid at the San Francisco Conference to questions of arms reduction, but Secretary of State Dulles in 1953 declared that the lack of realistic provisions in the UN Charter for "disarmament and the regulation of armaments" was a serious inadequacy. The last decade has shown slight advance in substituting law for politics in the counsels of the UN.

It is doubtful if a Review Conference would be able to produce satisfactory answers to these problems. But to face the world with the frank portrayal of the needs might have a very salutary effect upon the peoples.

BASIC UN PURPOSES NEED EMPHASIS

So much attention has been given within the last two years to the question and attendant problems connected with the review of the UN Charter, however, that the fundamental purposes and principles of the world organization may be lost to view. The machinery, namely the executive organs and their procedures, is secondary, though very important. The chief purposes are the attainment of international peace, the protection of human rights, the development of international justice and social progress. The principles for the furtherance of these purposes include the interpretation of sovereignty, the practice of good faith in international relations, the pacific settlement of disputes, non-aggression, and collective security. Certain of these principles, as collective security, have not functioned because the Soviet government has used its veto power not to protect the international community, but to protect the aggressor in his aggression.

NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY AND WORLD ORGANIZATION

Many examples of action by other nations demonstrate that the chief hindrance to world organization is the modern extension of the doctrine of unlimited national sovereignty, according to which a state is under no legal compulsion to any superior authority. A state is outside the law except as it voluntarily submits to law in certain situations, with the right to free itself at any time from this voluntary obedience. This doctrine has seemingly justified war after war, and anarchy, not law, has dominated international relations.

Even the United States has not been consistent in strengthening international cooperation. At times we have marched under the banner of this doctrine in forthright fashion, sacrificing the interests of a world community for those of selfish nationalism. Our very prosperity, so much greater than that of other countries, has led to the continuance of economic policies, such as the tariff, that tend to restrict world trade and hence limit our support of world organization. Our government has not been above by-passing the UN upon occasion, and has very improperly used pressures upon small nations, that desired to keep our goodwill, to serve the ends of our domestic party politics.

U.S. ATTITUDES TOWARD THE UN

As the obstacles have arrested UN progress in the strictly political arena, so there appears to have been recently a definite effort to prevent progress in the non-political fields. The U.S., for instance, has not ratified the Genocide Convention, and has stated it would refuse to consider the ratification of the Convention on Human Rights.

It is unquestioned that the United Nations has strong support in the United States, and that the mood of isolationism prevailing after World War I has changed. There is now a keen awareness of our national responsibilities and of our leadership position within the free world. It is also true, however, that a definite sense of frustration and much disillusionment still persist among too large a percent of our population. The Roper Poll of late 1953 showed a 9% evidence of differing shades of isolationism, and an additional 7% of hopeless people who saw practically no use in keeping up the struggle for peace. It is doubtless in such groups that one finds the supporters of the backward Bricker Amendment Resolution. The proposed amendment, say its chief supporters, is designed to protect the American people from the dangers inherent in the treaty-making power of the President of the United States.

The dangers that Bricker and his company of conservative die-hards have conjured up are the isolationist fears associated with membership in the UN. These are hypothetical dangers presumed to be existent in the Covenants on Human Rights or in the Genocide Convention. Of the hundreds of treaties negotiated by our Presidents and ratified by two-thirds of the Senate during the course of our history, not one has been declared to

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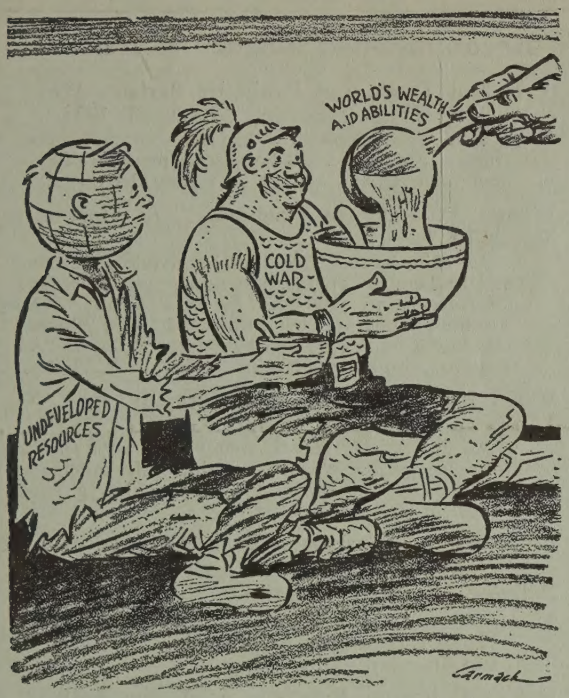
—DR. FISHER *is Treasurer of the World Alliance and Director of the Southern Region, American Friends of the Middle East, Inc. The above article is a resume of a paper read at the Church Peace Union Conference on Charter Review.*

FOCUS> *on the Churches' Work for World Order*



—CARMACK in *The Christian Science Monitor*

The U.S. Budget Isn't All That's Out of Balance

AID FOR ASIA

The United States is moving into a period of intense economic competition with the Soviet Union and Communist China. And the most crucial competition is now developing in the area of Free Asia stretching from Afghanistan and Pakistan to Korea and Japan. On this much, almost everyone is agreed, certainly in the Administration, and probably in Congress.

—Dana Adams Schmidt in
The New York Times, March 6, 1955.

* * *

How will the United States meet the challenge of this intense economic competition? The answer is far from clear at this writing. We do not know how much Congress will appropriate to carry out what has been called a "big impact program" of economic aid for Asia. If adequate funds are appropriated, in the face of opposition from those who give first priority to a balanced budget, we do not know who will administer them. The Foreign Operations Administration (FOA) is slated to go out of existence on June 30, 1955. This dual issue must be met effectively and soon if we are not to lose by default the economic struggle for the loyalty of the Free Asian area.

* * *

Our problem at this moment is to strengthen our friends in the Far East — to strengthen them strategically, economically and psychologically — so that our opponents will not dare attack them. This is what Mr. Stassen has been working at. To the extent that he — and his successors and fellow workers, here and abroad — can succeed our opponents are less likely to start trouble, with Rumanian kerosene or any other resource, in the Formosa Strait or anywhere else.

—Editorial,
The New York Times, March 14, 1955.

* * *

The time has come when first priority must be given to building up the economies of the free countries in Asia. It is of course axiomatic that we must be militarily strong to resist possible aggression. But the appropriations of the last Congress were between 72% and 73% for military defense, for current military expenditures. In sharp contrast, the appropriations for all economic aid other than military support and all technical cooperation (both through the U.S. and UN programs) were .82 of 1%. If our competition with the forces of communism in Asia is not to be a fiasco, our appropriations for economic aid will have to be substantially increased. This is an immediate requirement, but it should also be part of a long term, continuing foreign policy.

* * *

The balance of the future of civilization as we know it, a renowned economist has predicted, will be determined by what happens relatively soon in the less developed areas of the world. The recent invitation of the Columbo powers (Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia and Pakistan) to 25 Asian and African countries to meet in April at Bandoeng, Indonesia may prove to be the prelude to one of the most significant events of our time. For these 30 countries, including well over half of the human race, may be on the way to concerted action which will give voice and sanction to their determination no longer to live as second or third class citizens in the world.

The United States and its Western European allies must truly become "good partners" if the tremendous revolutionary upheavel now in process is to be channelled constructively. More bases of mutual respect and mutual interest must be established. New areas of "agreed cooperation for mutual advantage" must be found. How we meet this immense problem will be of fateful importance, in both the short and long term, if we aim to carry into action on a broad and deep scale the policy of competitive coexistence.

—"Coexistence" by A. William Loos in
Social Action magazine, March 1955.

ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

Saar Still a Problem

For decades the Saar, less than 1,000 square miles in area, has been a source of antagonism and strife between Germany and France. It is a highly industrialized territory of some 900,000 people. It is German in its culture and tradition. Since 1947 the Saar has been under French control, in effect a reparations payment on the part of Germany to France.

The economies of France and the Saar are complementary. A great producer of steel, the Saar needs iron ore in abundance and has been getting it from the French province of Lorraine. The crowded area also needs to import most of its food and France is the natural supplier. On the other hand, France takes large amounts of coal and steel from Saar-land producers.

Although Germany agreed to French control last October, there is evidence that the Germans do not look upon the agreement as lasting. The Germans are certainly going to press for a greater share of the Saar market. There seems little likelihood that the Saar, now designated a European Territory, will retain its present status long. It will continue to be a sore problem that Germany and France must negotiate. Indeed many feel that the only real solution lies in a European Union. A tightly integrated Western Europe could find a solution compatible to all.

Truce Violations

The recent attack by Israel against Egypt in Gaza has once more centered attention on the uneasy and troubled Middle East. Gaza is a narrow stripe of land less than 30 miles long occupied by Egypt and squeezed between Israel and the Mediterranean Sea. It is populated chiefly by tens of thousands of Arab refugees from Palestine. The recent raid resulted in the death of thirty-eight Arabs. Although one of the most violent actions since the Armistice in 1949, it is but one of numerous violations of the Armistice agreement of which both Arab states and Israel have been guilty. In less than a half-year in 1954 Egypt was censured 35 times and Israel 15 times for violating the Armistice.

The bloody attack by Israel is deplorable. But, it must not be used as an excuse to condemn in toto that state's efforts to maintain her independent existence. This little land, the size of New Jersey, has welcomed immigrants from all over the world. She has strengthened herself economically. She has rejected both the extreme right and left in her political development. And yet, Israel has increasingly felt herself an isolated island in an Arab sea. Relations with the U.S. have cooled in recent months. The offer of U.S. arms to the Arab states in exchange for defense ties with the West has not improved U.S.-Israeli bonds or Israel's sense of security. Although many Israelis see the new Turkish-Iraqi pact as a weakening of the hated Arab League, others look on it as a further encircling of their homeland.

The only way to get any semblance of lasting order in the Middle East is for the Arab States and Israel to sit down and negotiate a peace and a disposition of the refugee problem. This the Arabs refuse to do. As long as they refuse to be reconciled to the existence of Israel, there will continue to be destruction and death.

Recommended Magazine Articles

It Is Not Down the Drain by Barbara Ward. *(New York Times Magazine,* March 13, 1955.)

Miss Ward emphasizes again the crucial importance of a dynamic and large scale program of economic aid to Asia as part of a basic defense plan.

What's At Stake in Formosa. *(The Reporter,* March 10, 1955.)

An editorial and three articles giving perspective and background on the present Formosa situation: "Recurrence to Principle" by Max Ascoli; "Who Are the Formosans?" by J. Raymond Dyer; "Present Conditions on the Island" by Preston Schoyer; "An Important Link in the Chain" by Thomas R. Phillips.

Will History Repeat Itself in Germany? by F. R. Allemann. *(Commentary,* March 1955.)

An analysis of West Germany today with special reference to the Weimar Republic. Mr. Allemann believes that democracy in Germany has a good chance of growing stronger.

Problems and Progress in Latin America. *(Journal of International Affairs,* March 1955.) **Foreign Policies in Latin America.** *(Current History,* March 1955.)

These two excellent issues are devoted entirely to Latin American affairs.

Israel's Policy of Reprisals by Moshe Brilliant. *(Harper's,* March 1955.)

Mr. Brilliant, for a number of years the parliamentary and political correspondent of the Jerusalem *Post,* here explains the Israeli policy of retaliation.

Christianity in Its Political Setting by John C. Bennett, Charles C. West, Andrew Yu-Yue Tsu. *(Religion In Life,* Winter 1954-55.)

Dr. Bennett deals with the question, "Is there a special affinity between Christianity and democracy?" Messrs. West and Tsu write on the same general subject, the former's article based on experiences in Germany, the latter's on experiences behind the bamboo curtain.

Letter From Washington by Richard H. Rovere. *(The New Yorker,* February 26, 1955.)

A discussion of the Mutual Defense Treaty between the U.S. and Nationalist China, with comment on American reaction to the Formosa Strait situation.

Let's Use the Atom for the Good of Mankind by Gerald Wendt. *(Unesco Courier,* March 1955.)

The story of what has happened in the United Nations to President Eisenhower's atoms-for-peace proposals, to which Sir Winston Churchill referred as possibly "a turning point in our destiny." Other articles in this issue are on the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS

UN Technical Assistance: Prospects for 1955

Fact Sheet No. 2 on "The UN Technical Assistance program — Prospects for 1955," has recently been issued by an ad hoc committee of the Conference Group of U.S. National Organizations on the United Nations. The publication was written by James D. Calderwood, Associate Professor of Economics at Ohio State University and an assistant to the Field Director, Committee for Economic Development.

This Fact Sheet compresses into two pages timely and significant information about the U.N. Technical Assistance program. It covers three areas: financial pledges for 1955, Congress and Technical Assistance, and the Administration of the UN Technical Assistance program.

Copies of the Fact Sheet are available as follows: 1-9 copies—5¢ each; 10-99 copies—4¢ each; 100-499 copies—3½¢ each; 500 up copies—3¢ each. Postage on all orders is additional.

Please send orders for 1-10 copies to the Conference Group, 45 East 65th Street, New York 21, New York; bulk orders to Webster-Martin Letter Service, 461 Eighth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.

Bookshelves for Overseas

The United States Information Agency has announced a nation-wide campaign to send books overseas. 99 paperbound books have been selected, in cooperation with American publishers, to constitute a portable "American Bookshelf." CARE will distribute these bookshelves and is making an effort to stimulate American firms, organizations, civic clubs, schools and individuals to contribute toward their $30 cost. For further information: Ethel Schroeder, USIA, Room 1630, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.

School Supplies for Children Abroad

The Forgotten Generation, Inc., is collecting school supplies for some 200,000 needy elementary school children in Greece. Needed are new notebooks, pencils, crayons or contributions totaling $50,000. The cost per child is 35 cents, which includes five pencils, three composition books, a box of crayons and shipping charges. Since the war, the Forgotten Generation has also sent supplies to children in France, Italy and Germany. Write to: The Forgotten Generation, 4 East 51st Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Magazines for Friendship

Magazines for Friendship has been mailing American magazines "which would give a true picture of American life and character" to English professors and librarians in other countries for seven years. Local groups such as church groups, the Boy and Girl Scouts, the Chamber of Commerce and the American Legion have often arranged programs to collect magazines for this project. Write to: Magazines for Friendship, Occidental College, Los Angeles, Calif.

Record Bibliography

The Audio-Visual Section of the American Association for the United Nations has recently published a two-page "Record Bibliography" of music suitable for UN programs.

The bibliography is graded according to age levels: Elementary Education Emphasis, Secondary Education Emphasis, School System and Adults. There is a section of Music Recorded Around the World, and another, the UN Story Series which dramatizes the impact of the United Nations and its specialized agencies on people's lives. Some of these records are available on a loan basis, others are for sale. The bibliography may be obtained without charge from the Audio-Visual Section, American Association for the United Nations, 345 East 46th Street, New York, N. Y.

UN Charter Review

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success can be realistically regarded as a foregone conclusion.

A Conference for Charter Review will be on the agenda this year. Cannot our government be persuaded to move that it be laid on the table for another 10 years? Can we not make do that much longer with what we have? What we have now is so exceedingly precious, in spite of all limitations, that it would seem a sombre folly to jeopardize it. In this question of timing, not the sooner but the later, the better.

Sovereignty

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be in conflict with the Constitution. Indeed it could not be. Treaties to be law must be made under the authority of the U.S.; the U.S. lacks authority to make laws contrary to the Constitution; and the Supreme Court holds the final judicial decision. On the other hand, over 80 acts of Congress have later been voided by the courts. The Bricker Amendment is a definite threat to our hope of helping to organize a free world.

The noble hope of law and world order among nations has not yet been fulfilled, and its fullfillment will require greater vision and foresight on the part of our national leaders than they have ever shown before. But today we enjoy the heritage of successful struggle within the nation for the reasonable protection of human rights. Our present leadership, in and out of government circles, is well qualified to support realistic and modest relaxations of American policies affecting sovereignty, human rights and domestic jurisdiction. Will the people of the United States support them and follow in their lead?

SUGGESTED READING

The White Man's Dilemma by Lord Boyd Orr. British Book Centre. 122 pp. $2.25.

Sir John has highlighted in this book the basic food and population problems facing mankind. Illuminating and forceful.

Soviet Policies in China, 1917-1924 by Allen S. Whiting. Columbia. 340 pp. $5.00.

A balanced account of crucial years in the history of modern China.

The Heart of Africa by Alexander Campbell. Knopf. 487 pp. $5.00.

A veteran of almost 20 years of reporting in Africa, Mr. Campbell has a huge fund of information which he records in this extremely readable book.

Haiti: The Black Republic by Selden Rodman. Devin-Adair. 168 pp. $5.00.

A brief but surprisingly informative survey of one of our neighbors.

Conscience and Compromise by Edward LeRoy Long, Jr. Westminster. 166 pp. $3.00.

A trenchant analysis of the relationship of Christians' religious faith "to the daily moral decisions that they make as members of society at large."

History of Christian Philosophy in the Middle Ages by Etienne Gilson. Random. 829 pp. $7.50.

A magnificent work of scholarship, broad in its scope and profound in its insights, by one of the world's truly great philosophers.

Acton on History by Lionel Kochan. British Book Centre. 184 pp. $3.00.

Mr. Kochan discusses the presuppositions underlying Lord Acton's consideration of historical questions, using as primary source material the notes of his unwritten life's work, *The History of Liberty*.

Vorkuta by Joseph Scholmer. Holt. 304 pp. $3.75.

The restrained story of life in an Arctic slave camp in the Soviet Union.

In and Out of the Andes by Sister Maria Del Rey. Scribners. 281 pp. $3.95.

The reader gets a fresh glimpse of Latin America through the eyes of this veteran traveler. A Maryknoll missionary with a practical mind, she shares here her keen insights into the culture and people of South America.

We Accuse by Joseph and Stewart Alsop. Simon and Schuster. 88 pp. $1.00.

The subtitle reads: "The story of the miscarriage of American justice in the case of J. Robert Oppenheimer." Appendices include General Nichols' letter, Dr. Oppenheimer's reply, findings and recommendations of the Personnel Security Board, and the statement of the Atomic Energy Commission.

What Did the World Council Say to You? by Harold A. Bosley. Abingdon. 127 pp. $2.00.

An interpretation of the Second Assembly of the World Council of Churches, held in Evanston in August 1954.

Freedom Against Itself by Clarence K. Streit. Harper. 316 pp. $1.50.

Mr. Streit finds the Western nations united by a common civilization (illustrated by 1012 inventions of which 95% are Western) and advocates political union now of the NATO countries and Germany, Sweden, Switzerland and Ireland.

Christianity, Communism and History by William Hordern. Abingdon. 174 pp. $2.50.

A study of the differences between Christian and communist doctrine.

PAMPHLETS

A Christian's Primer of the United Nations. 41 pp. 25 cents. **A Christian's Primer of Technical Assistance and Land Reform.** 48 pp. 35 cents. Woman's Division of Christian Service, 7820 Reading Road, Cincinnati 37, Ohio.

Two first-class study booklets with discussion questions and suggestions for projects.

Let's Talk About Liberty: A Guide for Discussion Leaders. Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund, 164 Lexington Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. 32 pp. 15 cents.

Another excellent pamphlet in the Freedom Agenda series.

Self-Determination and Dependent Areas by Benjamin Rivlin. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, United Nations Plaza at 46th Street, New York 17, N. Y. 271 pp. 25 cents.

A valuable study of the aspirations of dependent peoples and how they are being met through the United Nations.

South Africa by Gwendolen M. Carter. Foreign Policy Association, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, N. Y. 62 pp. 35 cents.

Dr. Carter has visited South Africa for extended periods and has studied the party system and the 1953 general elections, with particular reference to their impact on race relations.

Promoting Permanent Solutions for Refugees. 24 pp. 15 cents. **International Aid in Search for Development Funds.** 26 pp. 15 cents. **Rainmaking: A Study of Experiments.** 18 pp. 15 cents. Distributed by Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y.

Three publications of the UN Department of Public Information.

What of Their Future? The American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. 36 pp. 15 cents.

A study of the half-million Jews of North Africa.

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